NUS CORPORATION
19 CROSBY DRIVE
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July 2, 1990

Final Screening Site Inspection
Transamerica Delaval, Gems Sensor
Plainville, Connecticut

TDD No. F1-8901-37
Reference No. 5375CTQ6IS
CERCLIS No. CTD065511966

INTRODUCTION

The NUS Field Investigation Team (NUS/FIT) was requested by the Region 1 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Waste Management Division to perform a Screening Site Inspection of Transamerica Delaval, Gems Sensor in Plainville, Connecticut. All tasks were conducted in accordance with Technical Directive Document (TDD) No. F1-8901-37 which was issued to NUS/FIT on February 2, 1989.

Sixteen facilities within and adjacent to the Farmington Industrial Park (FIP), located in Farmington and Plainville, Connecticut, are being investigated by NUS/FIT as potential sources of local groundwater contamination. Thirteen of the facilities are located within FIP and three facilities are located northeast and adjacent to FIP. For the purpose of this investigation, these sixteen facilities will be referred to as the Farmington Industrial Park area (FIP area) (Figure 1).

Six groundwater supply wells, serving 22,700 people in Farmington and Plainville, Connecticut, are located within and near the eastern border of FIP: two Johnson Avenue wells (#3 and #6) and four FIP wells (#1, #2, #3, and #4). State files indicate that the Connecticut Department of Health Services began collecting groundwater samples from the four FIP wells and Johnson Avenue well #3 in June 1975 and from Johnson Avenue well #6 in June 1982. Several volatile organic compounds, including chloroform, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane, were detected. As of January 1990, five of these six wells are active as primary or backup drinking water supply wells. Johnson Avenue well #6, which is not currently used as a drinking water supply well, is being pumped and discharged to Scott Swamp Brook in an effort to decrease trichloroethylene contamination in nearby Johnson Avenue well #3 (BHC, 1989). The FIP well #3 is currently in use; however, when water pressure drops below a minimum level, wells #4, #2, and #1 are brought on-line, respectively as needed (Young, 1990a, 1990b). Transamerica Delaval, Gems Sensor, located approximately 0.6 miles southwest of the contaminated wells and inside of FIP, has been included in this investigation. NUS/FIT performed a Preliminary Assessment of this property in January 1989. On the basis of information provided in this Preliminary Assessment, the Transamerica Delaval, Gems Sensor Screening Site Inspection was initiated.

Background information used in the generation of this report was obtained through file searches conducted at the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CT DEP) and at the EPA. Information was also collected during the NUS/FIT onsite reconnaissance and sampling activities conducted in July 1989.

This package follows guidelines developed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, commonly referred to as Superfund. However, these documents do not necessarily fulfill the requirements of other EPA regulations such as those under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), or other federal, state, or local regulations. Screening Site Inspections are intended to provide a preliminary screening of sites to facilitate EPA's assignment of site priorities. They are limited efforts and are not intended to supersede more detailed investigations.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Transamerica Delaval, Gems Sensor (as listed in CERCLIS) is a company located in the Farmington Industrial Park at 1 Cowles Road in Plainville, Connecticut (Figure 1). In March 1988, Transamerica Delaval, Gems Sensor, changed its name to Imo Industries. The company manufactures tank-gauging equipment and flow-level switches at this facility (NUS/FIT, 1989b).

The facility is located in an industrial and residential section of Plainville. North of the property is a wooded area which slopes down to B and L Tool and Machine Company and, to the northeast, the Beekley Company. The company is bordered to the west by Cowles Road, and located approximately 0.25 miles west, across Cowles Road, is a farm. Wooded areas border the company to the south and east. A residential area is located beyond the wooded area to the southeast (USGS, 1984a; USGS, 1984b) (Figure 2).

A drum storage area is located on the north side of the building. The storage area is cement based, bermed, surrounded by a chain link fence, and covered by a roof. The drums are stored on a grate, which is placed over the sump so that the drums do not sit in water. During the NUS/FIT site reconnaissance conducted on July 19, 1989, five 55-gallon drums, four 5-gallon containers--three of which were labelled "non-hazardous", and one small can labelled "rainwater" were observed in the drum storage area. Also along the north side of the building was a dust collection unit. Access to the property is unrestricted (NUS/FIT, 1989a).

SITE ACTIVITY/HISTORY

The company has owned this property and operated from this location since 1980. Prior to 1980, the land at 1 Cowles Road was owned by Stanley Fisher. The land was undeveloped and was a former dairy farm until Transamerica purchased it in 1980 (Diskin, 1989a; Taylor, 1989). Imo Industries manufactures flow-level switches and tank-gauging equipment. Manufacturing processes include machining, etching, sand blasting, parts cleaning, and dye and paint spraying (CT DEP, 1984). Wastes produced during the manufacturing process include methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, hydrocarbon oil, ethylene glycol, monobutyl ether, Arklone (1,2,2-trifluoroethane and isopropanol) (Bennet, 1986), rosin flux, halogenated phenol, polysiloxane polymer, isopropanol, and epoxy dissolver (NUS/FIT, 1989b). Wastes are transported offsite by Clean Harbors of Kingston, Rhode Island (NUS/FIT, 1989b).

In March 1981, the company notified RCRA as a large quantity generator (NUS/FIT, 1989b). Following a CT DEP inspection in 1984, the status of the company was changed to a small quantity generator. The company listed contaminated rainwater on their 1987 Hazardous Waste Generator Report (HWGR), which was submitted to the CT DEP (Imo, 1987). According to Imo's 1987 HWGR, the rainwater collected in the sump of the drum storage area, and reportedly contained traces of chemicals used by the company. The contaminated rainwater is pumped from the sump into a small container until a waste hauler removes the drums. The sump is 18 inches deep and, according to an Imo representative, has never overflowed. A roof was constructed in early 1988 over the drum storage area to minimize the amount of rainwater that enters the sump (Diskin, 1989b). Prior to construction of the roof, there was a potential for the overflow and runoff of rainwater.

A Preliminary Assessment (PA) memorandum was submitted to the EPA by NUS/FIT in January 1989. A medium priority Screening Site Inspection was recommended. On July 19, 1989, NUS/FIT conducted an onsite reconnaissance and sampling activities at Transamerica Delaval.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The land use in the FIP area is predominantly industrial with some residential, commercial, and agricultural areas (Taylor, 1989). The topography is defined by gently sloping hills in the center of a northeast trending valley (USGS, 1984a, 1984b). The overburden in the FIP area consists of stratified

(b) (9)

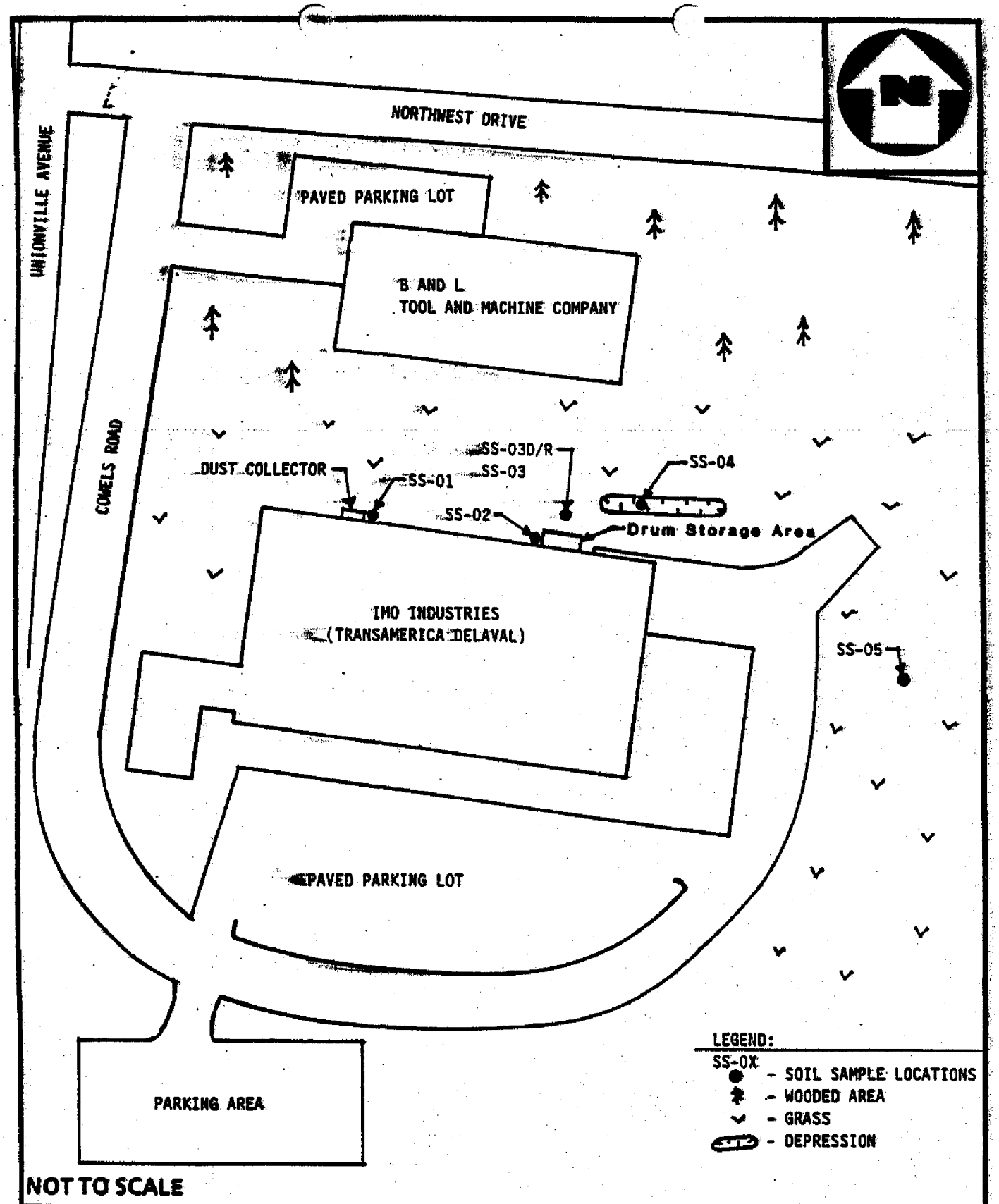
TABLE 1

Fac es Within the Farmington Industrial Pa rea
as depicted in Figure 1

NO.	COMPANY	WATER SUPPLY SOURCE	CERCLIS NO.
1.	American Tool and Mfg.	PWC	CTD001148949
2.	Brown Mfg. Co., Inc.	PWC	CTD001149038
3.	Connecticut Spring and Stamping Co.	FIP	CTD001143007
4.	Dell Mfg. Co.	FIP	CTD001139336
5.	Edmunds Mfg. Co.	FIP	CTD054187455
6.	Esco Laboratories Inc.	PWC	CTD001139310
7.	Fletcher-Terry Co.	FIP	CTD001145309
8.	Gros-ite Ind., Inc.	UWC	CTD982543670
9.	Kip, Inc.	FIP	CTD064844426
10.	Mallory Ind., Inc.	FIP	CTD001148568
11.	Mott Metallurgical Co.	PWC	CTD980524193
12.	New England Aircraft Plant #1	FIP	CTD059831479
13.	New England Aircraft Plant #2	FIP	CTD983870601
14.	Roy Machinery and Sales	UWC	CTD001143957
15.	Transamerica Delaval, Gems Sensor	PWC	CTD065511966
16.	Whitnon-Spindle	UWC	CTD052538105

KEY:

FIP = Farmington Industrial Park Wells
PWC = Plainville Water Company
UWC = Unionville Water Company



SITE SKETCH

TRANSAMERICA DELAVAL, GEMS SENSOR

PLAINVILLE, CONNECTICUT

NUS CORPORATION

FIGURE 2

glacial outwash deposits that are characteristic of a kame terrace. This material generally contains reddish-brown sands and gravels with occasional clay lenses. In the FIP area these surficial materials have been reported to contain light- colored drift that is deposited on top of a ground-moraine. This ground-moraine is reported to be exposed in the vicinity of Scott Swamp Brook, between Scott Swamp Road and Hyde Road (Simpson, 1959). Well log data from the FIP wells #3 and #4 indicate clay lenses up to 48 feet thick near the ground surface overlying coarse sands and gravels (Duncan, 1974). The depth to bedrock in the FIP area varies from 12 feet in the north along Scott Swamp Road to over 300 feet in the east near the Pequabuck River along Hyde Road (Simpson, 1966). The glacial outwash materials fill a bedrock channel carved out of the soft New Haven Arkose sandstone between more durable basalt ridges to the east and west. The New Haven Arkose is a pale reddish-brown to grayish-red, interbedded coarse to fine-grained sandstone which may be more than 3,000 feet thick throughout the formation (Simpson, 1966).

This central region of Connecticut contains several large fault zones that strike approximately N 50°E, with dip angles near vertical. One fault zone bisects the industrial park just north of Johnson Avenue in Farmington, Connecticut. A large, closed bedrock depression has been mapped as extending as far south as Southington, Connecticut, and as far north as Poplar Swamp in Farmington, Connecticut, and is east to northeast of the FIP area. The base of this depression is approximately 150 feet below sea level, and as much as 340 feet below the Pequabuck River as it flows over the deepest portions of the depression at the point where Route 6 (Scott Swamp Road) passes over the Pequabuck River (Handman, 1975).

Surface water runoff from the FIP area is generally to the southeast towards Scott Swamp Brook which feeds the Pequabuck River. Catch basin collection systems from parking lots and landscaped lawns also drain into these waterways (NUS/FIT, 1989c). According to the CT DEP Water Compliance Unit, Scott Swamp Brook is designated as Class B/A surface water. A classification of B/A describes surface water quality which is threatened by a source of pollution. The State's goal is to achieve and maintain Class A water quality conditions which support the following uses: potential public water supply, fish and wildlife habitat, recreational use, agricultural use, industrial supply, and other legitimate uses including navigation (Czelusniak, 1990; CT DEP, 1987). Imo is located at the top of a small hill so surface water drainage could potentially be in any direction. Scott Swamp Brook is located approximately 0.80 miles northeast of the Imo property. From this point of entry, the Scott Swamp Brook flows approximately 0.5 miles into the Pequabuck River. The Pequabuck River, from its junction with Scott Swamp Brook, flows north approximately 3 stream miles into the Farmington River (Figure 1). From this junction, the Farmington River flows northeasterly until it joins the south-flowing Connecticut River over 15 stream miles away (USGS, 1970; 1984a; 1984b; 1984c; 1984d). There are no drinking water intakes located along this surface water pathway. The Pequabuck River is used for boating and fishing and the Farmington River is used for fishing and swimming (Kulju, 1987; Jalkut, 1988). According to the CT DEP Natural Resource Center, Shade Swamp is a critical habitat wetland and is located along the Pequabuck River approximately 2 miles downstream of the Pequabuck's junction with Scott Swamp Brook. There are no endangered species listed for this area within a 4-mile radius or within 15 downstream miles from the FIP area (CT DEP, 1989).

The groundwater surface in the vicinity of the FIP area mimics the surrounding topography and is reported to flow in a southeasterly direction beneath the Imo property (CT DEP, 1986). Groundwater in the FIP area is designated as Class GAA by the CT DEP Water Compliance Unit. Class GAA represents high quality groundwater that is an existing or planned public drinking water supply. Class GAA resources are presumed to be suitable for direct human consumption without water treatment (Czelusniak, 1990; CT DEP, 1987). The groundwater beneath the area of the Johnson Avenue and Hyde Road junction is at least partially confined by a 20-to 100-foot thick layer of swamp deposits. The Johnson Avenue wells draw water from a coarse gravel layer approximately 20 feet thick that is nearly 90 feet below the swamp deposits. The area west of the Scott Swamp Brook serves as the prime recharge zone for these deep gravel deposits (CT DEP, 1976).

The Johnson Avenue wells and the FIP wells along Hyde Road are the nearest community supply wells to Imo that have reported contamination. These wells are approximately 0.6 miles northeast of Imo. These six high yield wells are screened in overburden materials at a depth of 72 to 110 feet below the ground surface and serve approximately 22,700 people (CT DEP, 1975; 1986). The two Johnson Avenue wells are owned and operated by the Plainville Water Company (PWC) and serve approximately 17,000 people. The Johnson Avenue well # 6 (Figure 3) is being pumped and discharged into Scott Swamp Brook with permission from the CT DEP in an effort to reduce the trichloroethylene (TCE) contamination in nearby Johnson Avenue well # 3 (BHC, 1989). Johnson Avenue well #3 is currently being monitored monthly and Johnson Avenue well #6 is being monitored weekly for volatile organic compounds. The four FIP wells are owned and operated by the Unionville Water Company. The four FIP wells serve approximately 5,700 people and are also being monitored on a monthly basis for volatile organic compounds (Hayes, 1990). Well # 3 is currently in use. If water pressure drops below a minimum level, wells # 4, # 2, and # 1 are brought on-line, respectively, as needed (Young, 1990a; 1990b).

Table 2 lists groundwater supply wells within a 4-mile radius of the FIP area as reported in the 1986 CT DEP "Directory of Community Water Systems in Connecticut". A summary of known industrial wells within a 1-mile radius of the FIP area that have been investigated by NUS/FIT or other investigating organizations can be found in Attachment A. There are no known private drinking water wells still in use in the FIP.

The following cities/towns and their populations are located within a 4-mile radius of the FIP area (NWWA, 1986; Czelusniak, 1989):

City/Town	Population
Bristol	57,426
Burlington	5,466
Farmington	11,299
Unionville	11,424
New Britain	73,903
Plainville	17,500
Southington	27,992
Total	205,010

Only small portions of Burlington, New Britain, Southington and Unionville and their populations are within the 4-mile radius.

The following table lists those towns which have residents living within 4 miles of the FIP area who rely on private wells for their water supply source. The populations shown are based upon the 1980 U.S. Census and should be considered approximate. The population figures correspond to ZIP Code boundaries, which do not necessarily coincide with town boundaries. Therefore, ZIP Code populations do not necessarily equal town populations. Exact locations of the private wells have not been determined as this is beyond the scope of this study.

TABLE 2

Groundwater Supply Wells Within 4 Miles of The FIP Area

Well	Ownership/Use	Approximate Distance/Direction	# of Wells	Population Served	Screened Interval
Johnson Ave. A	Plainville Water Co./ Community and Industrial	<.10 E	2	17,000	overburden
FIP B	Unionville Water Company/ Community and Industrial	<.10 E	4	5,700	overburden
Wells Acre C	Unionville Water Co./Community	.80 NW	1	244	bedrock
Cope Manor	Private/Community	1.4 SW	1	84	bedrock
Winthrop Drive Duplexes	Private/Community	1.4 NW	1	unknown	unknown
Woodford Ave.	Plainville Water Co./ Community	1.8 SE	4	1,645 (mixed with surface water)	unknown
Farmington Res.	Unionville Water Co./ Community	2.5 NE	2	11,000	unknown
White Bridge	New Britain Water Dept./Community	2.5 W	2	90,677 (mixed with surface water)	unknown
Mix Street	Bristol Water Dept./ Community	2.5 & 2.9 W	4	52,328	overburden
Angelo Tomasso, Inc.	Private/Community	2.9 SE	3	unknown	unknown
Lakeview Apts.	Unionville Water Co./ Community	2.9 N	2	642	bedrock
Farmington Line West Association	Private/Community	3.2 NW	1	51	unknown
Woodcrest Association Inc.	Private/Community	3.2 NW	1	60	unknown

Forest Hills Mobile Home Park (Jensens)	Private/Community	4.1 SSW	3	380	unknown
No. 1 & No. 2	Unionville Water Co./ Community	4.8 N	2	2,500	unknown

NOTE: The above information was obtained from the CT DEP 1986 "Directory of Community Water Systems in Connecticut" publication. The distances have been measured from a central point located within FIP. This central point was determined by drawing a circle of smallest circumference that completely enclosed all the properties included as part of the FIP investigation, and, using the center of this circle as the center of the Farmington Industrial Park Area. Wells identified with a letter are wells located within a 1 mile radius of the FIP center and correlate with information in Attachment A (Figure 3).

ZIP Code	ZIP Code Location	1980 ZIP Code Population	Approximate Population Served By Private Wells
06010	Bristol, CT	57,426	4,354
06013	Burlington, CT	5,466	5,135
06032	Farmington, CT	11,299	3,658
06050 - 06053	New Britain, CT	73,903	42
06062	Plainville, CT	16,951	1,204
06489	Southington, CT	27,992	4,788
06013, 06085	Unionville, CT	11,424	7,506
	Totals	204,461	26,687

RESULTS

According to state file information, the Connecticut Department of Health Services (CT DHS) initially collected and analyzed groundwater samples from the four FIP wells and Johnson Avenue well #3 in June 1975.

Available records indicate that Johnson Avenue well #6 was first sampled in June 1982. NUS/FIT was unable to determine if Johnson Avenue well #6 was sampled prior to June 1982. Analytical results from the June 1975 sampling round of all the FIP wells and Johnson Avenue well #3, indicated the presence of several volatile organic compounds (VOCs) at concentrations ranging from 20 to 1,000 parts per billion (ppb). The compounds present in the highest concentrations from the June 1975 sampling round and the available Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for these compounds are:

Compound	Concentration		MCL	
1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA)	1,000	ppb	200	ppb
chloroform	680	ppb	-	
tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	640	ppb	-	
trichloroethylene (TCE)	430	ppb	5	ppb

(Attachment B; Tables 1,2)

The highest concentrations of TCA, TCE, and chloroform were all detected in samples collected from Johnson Avenue well #3. The highest concentration of PCE was detected in the sample collected from FIP well #4. June 1975 sampling results detected the highest levels of TCA, PCE and chloroform; however, the highest concentration of TCE (900 ppb) was detected in a July 1975 sample collected from Johnson Avenue well #3 (Attachment B, Table 1,2).

Analytical results from the initial sampling round of Johnson Avenue well #6 in June 1982 detected TCA at 8.8 ppb and TCE at 1.2 ppb. PCE was not detected in the initial sampling of Johnson Avenue well #6, and chloroform has never been detected in samples collected from Johnson Avenue well #6. The highest concentrations of TCE (34.8 ppb), TCA (12.8 ppb), and PCE (5.8 ppb) in samples from well #6 have been detected from sampling rounds conducted between December 1986 and September 1988 (Attachment B, Table 1). Analytical results of blended samples collected from FIP wells #3 and #4 can be found in Attachment B, Table 3.

MCLs exist for TCA (200 ppb) and TCE (5 ppb) (US EPA, 1987). Historically, concentrations detected in samples from the Johnson Avenue wells and the FIP wells have exceeded the MCL for TCE. The only recorded concentrations exceeding the MCL for TCA were from samples collected from Johnson Avenue well #3 in June and July of 1975. According to information gathered from the CT DHS, TCA concentrations in samples collected in January 1990, did not exceed the MCL. As of January 1990, TCE concentrations in samples collected from Johnson Avenue well #6 exceeded the MCL. In addition, TCE concentrations in samples from FIP wells #1 and #2 periodically exceeded the MCL (Hayes, 1990).

After the June 1975 sampling round, Johnson Avenue well #3 was taken off-line, purged for 2.5 years, and put back on- line. Each of the FIP wells were taken off-line, purged for 6 months, and put back on-line. According to state file information, a composite sample was collected from the four FIP wells on January 3, 1989. TCE was detected in this sample at a concentration of 15 ppb; NUS/FIT was unable to determine from state file information if other VOCs were also detected in this composite sample. State files indicate that groundwater samples were collected from the two Johnson Avenue wells on January 31, 1989. The VOC detected at the highest concentration was TCE at 22.6 ppb from well #3 (NUS/FIT, 1989d). In general, recent groundwater sampling data from the four FIP wells and the two Johnson Avenue wells indicate a decrease in VOC concentrations as compared with data from initial sampling rounds.

On July 19, 1989, NUS/FIT personnel conducted an onsite reconnaissance and soil sampling activities at the Imo Industries property. A total of seven soil samples were collected including a trip blank, a background sample, a replicate sample for volatile organic compound analysis, and a duplicate sample for semi-volatile compound analysis (Table 3). All samples collected were analyzed through the Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) for organic compound analysis. Volatile organic results are presented in Attachment C, Table 1. Semi-volatile organic results are presented in Attachment C, Table 2. Information regarding analytical detection limits may be found in Attachment D, Tables 1 and 2. Note that sample results and detection limits qualified by a "J" on the tables are considered approximate due to limitations identified during the quality control review. In addition, sample results reported at concentrations below the reliable quantitation limits are qualified by a "J" and considered approximate.

In addition to the complete analytical tables in Attachment A, a sample results summary table has also been included in the text (Table 4). Presented in this results summary table are the compounds which were identified in samples at concentrations exceeding three times the background (BKG) sample concentration for that compound. Where the compound of interest was not identified in the background, it is listed in the table as either having a concentration exceeding three times the background sample quantitation limit (BKQL) or detection limit (BKDL) or as being detected.

No volatile organic compounds were detected in any of the samples collected by NUS/FIT on July 19, 1989. Three semi-volatile compounds were detected at sample location SS-01. One, bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, was detected at five times the background detection limit. The other two were detected at less than three times the background (Attachment C). One semi-volatile was detected at less than three times the background at sample location SS-02. The background sample also contained several polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). PAHs are derived from the use of fossil fuel products and are commonly found in the environment. Phthlates are also commonly found in the environment.

SUMMARY

Sixteen facilities in and adjacent to the Farmington Industrial Park (FIP) are being investigated by NUS/FIT as potential sources of volatile organic compound contamination of local groundwater wells. Six overburden supply wells, located within the park and serving 22,700 Farmington and Plainville residents, have been found to be contaminated with chloroform, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and tetrachloroethylene.

Transamerica Delaval has been operating at this location since 1980. In March 1988 Transamerica Delaval changed its name to Imo Industries. Wastes are drummed and transported offsite for disposal by a licensed waste hauler. Results of sampling conducted by NUS/FIT did not indicate that onsite processes have resulted in soil contamination. Therefore NUS/FIT recommends that no further federal action be taken.

A "No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP)" designation means that no further Federal Superfund Remedial Action is anticipated at the identified location.

TABLE 3 - SAMPLE SUMMARY
Transamerica Delaval

Soil Samples collected by NUS/FIT on July 19, 1989

Sample Location	Sample#/ Traffic Report#	Remarks	Sample Sources
SS-01	22344 AQ031	grab, one foot depth	1.5 feet to the east of dust collector.
SS-02	22345 AQ032	grab, one foot depth	five feet from the west side of storage area.
SS-03	22346 AQ033	grab, one foot depth	8.5 feet from the north side of storage area.
SS-03D/R	22347 AQ034	grab, one foot depth	replicate of SS-03 for VOC analysis, duplicate of SS-03 for semi – volatile analysis.
SS-04	22348 AQ035	grab, one foot depth	17 feet from northeast corner of storage area, in a slight depression.
SS-05	22349 AQ036	grab, one foot depth	east side of driveway, 24 feet from edge, 5 feet north of the dead tree. Background sample.
SS-06	22350 AQ037	grab	trip blank collected from NUS/FIT office

NOTES: SS-0x denotes soil sample
AQ denotes organic traffic report number

TABLE 4
SAMPLE RESULTS SUMMARY TABLE
TRANSAMERICA DELAVAL-SAMPLING JULY 19, 1989

LOCATION	COMPOUND	ATTACHMENT/ ANALYTICAL TABLE #	CONCENTRATION		COMMENTS
SS-01	naphthalene	C2	31J	ppb	Detected
	2-methylnaphthalene	C2	44J	ppb	Detected
	bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	C2	2000	ppb	5 times BKQL
SS-02	4-chloro-3-methylphenol	C2	7J	ppb	Detected

SS = soil sample
BKQL = background quantitation limit
ppb = parts per billion
Detected = detected at less than three times background

The NFRAP decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given location; it means only that based upon information at the time of this study, the location is not judged to warrant further Federal Superfund Remedial Action.

Locations remain in the CERCLIS (Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System) database after site evaluations have been completed. This provides EPA with a permanent record of past agency activities at that location. The NFRAP decision may be changed in the future based on additional information which indicates that further Federal Superfund Remedial Action may be appropriate.

The inclusion of a specific location in the CERCLIS database carries no legal or regulatory consequences.

Submitted By:

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Approval:
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KD:aa

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A

KNOWN PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL WELLS WITHIN A 1-MILE RADIUS OF THE FIP CENTER

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KNOWN PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL WELLS WITHIN A 1 MILE RADIUS OF THE FIP CENTER

Company Name	Date Well Constructed	Depth	Yield	Well Status	Sampling Conducted	Investigating Organization
Mott Metallurgical Co. (1) D	1968	160 feet	N/A	Never connected to building.	Yes	CT DEP-1989 NUS/FIT-1989
American Research (2) E	1956	632 feet	30 gpm @ 165 feet 75 gpm @ 632 feet	Town DOH ordered well plugged in 1988.	Yes	Minges Env.-1983 CT DEP-1983
Gros-ite/Whitnon-Spindle (2) F	1955	438 feet	Est. 60-85 gpm.	Not in use for 21 years. Well pumped to waste for 3 days before test by Minges.	Yes	Minges Env.-1983 CT DEP-1983
Connecticut Spring and Stamping (3) G	1979	330 feet	250 gpm.	Currently in use for A/C water; cooling and process water on emergency basis.	Yes	TRC Env. Consultants-1988
Roy Machinery (Woods Electrical) (2) H	1957-1958	24-26 feet	Less than 5 gpm.	Ordered not to use after sampling by NUS/FIT & CT DEP detected tetrachloroethylene in 1989.	Yes	Minges Env.-1983 NUS/FIT-1989 CT DEP-1989
Ken/M&A Construction (2) I	N/A	416 feet	N/A	In use	Yes	Minges Env.-1983 CT DEP-1989
Tri-D Corp (4) J	1966	280 feet	22 gpm.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: Letters following company name correlate with Figure 3.

REFERENCE:

(1) Young. 1989.
(2) Minges. 1983.
(3) TRC. 1988.
(4) CT DEP. 1975.

(b) (9)